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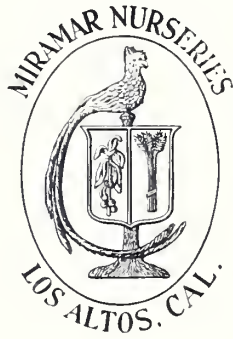


MIRAMAR NURSERIES

Office and Salesyard:

EL CAMINO REAL AT CENTRAL AVE.
LOS ALTOS, CALIF.

Two Blocks North of San Antonio Junction



MIRAMAR NURSERIES

Phone Los Altos 112 — and evenings and holidays
Phone Los Altos 184.

Office, Display and Salesyard:

**EL CAMINO REAL AT CENTRAL AVE.
LOS ALTOS, CALIF.**

Two Blocks North of San Antonio Junction
Address all orders, inquiries and communications to MIRAMAR
NURSERIES, Box 455, Los Altos, Calif.

IMPORTANT

It is important that a community or city have a complete nursery where a large variety of the trees, vines, shrubs and ornamentals can be purchased by selecting and observing the individual plant. Realizing this necessity for Los Altos and the Bay Region, the Miramar Nurseries have endeavored to build up "super-stock" of the highest quality. A rapidly increasing list of satisfied customers is proof that the endeavor has been appreciated. To satisfactorily provide for this endeavor we grow a large part of stock in Santa Clara County, which adapts the plants and trees to the Bay Region. We invite visitors to inspect our growing grounds and display yards at any time. Communications and phone calls will receive our courteous and prompt attention.

CATALOGUE STOCK

We carry numerous varieties not listed in this catalogue, some are carried in quantities too small to list, others are stocked after catalogue has been made up. Inquire for stock not listed.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

PRICES—It is our aim to have the lowest possible price and still maintain the highest quality. Prices are subject to change without notice. We ship stock anywhere and all prices are for stock delivered to the carrier at Los Altos.

REMITTANCE—All prices are for cash unless arrangements have been made before purchase. C.O.D. orders must be accompanied by one-half purchase price. Packing will be billed at cost.

INSPECTION—We guarantee all stock to be free from injurious insects and pests. Your inspector must, according to law, inspect all stock on delivery when it is shipped outside Santa Clara County or in other inspector's district.

NON-WARRANTY—The Miramar Nurseries take the greatest possible precaution to sell stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed should any stock prove untrue to name we shall not be liable. We hold all orders with the understanding that the order is cancelled should injury befall the stock from floods, drouth, frost or any cause beyond our control.

ERRORS—Mistakes in orders, statements, etc., must be reported within 10 days.



CYTISUS fragrans, often called *Genista fragrans*; this variety as well as several others have been imported into this country from the Canary Islands. As an evergreen, brilliant yellow flowering shrub it is extremely satisfactory. It is very hardy and its graceful drooping branches are covered with bloom in the spring.

Garden Shrubs



FLOWERING SHRUBS

These varieties may be so arranged that some plant will be in bloom at any time of the year, and may be used for bouquets in combination with the annuals and perennials. Generally speaking, they should be pruned after their bloom period. A good heavy cutting back will encourage better blooms for next season. Both evergreen and deciduous shrubs are listed under this heading.



ABELIA RUPESTRIS (*grandiflora*). Grows rapidly to about 6 feet with arching stems covered with tube-like pinkish white flowers from June to October. Hardy in all respects. 2 to 2½ ft., balled, 75c; 4 to 5 ft., balled, \$1.75.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Large shrubs easily attaining 6 feet. Bell-shaped flowers, bright orange and yellow being the most common. Leaves quite similar to eastern sugar maple. Does best in partial shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon) (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). An erect hardy shrub in all weather. Large showy flowers in July, August and September. Prune heavily in winter to insure better flowers and long blooming period. Several colors and varieties. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

AMYGDALUS *flora plena* (Pink Double Flowering Almond). Double pink flowers resembling roses borne in great profusion before vigorous growth of leaves appear. Gal. cans, 60c.

ARBUTUS unedo (Strawberry Tree). Small shrub-like tree growing very dense to height of 10 feet. Dark green leaves, edges tinged red. Small inconspicuous flowers followed by abundance of fruit resembling strawberries. Very hardy. 5-gal. cans, 2 ft., \$2.00.

BUDDLEIA asiatica. Rapid grower, 6 to 10 feet in one year, should be trimmed several times in one season. Winter blooming, from December to April, blossoms of white, similar to lilac, appear in clusters on end of branches, very fragrant.

BUDDLEIA variabilis magnifica. The most common of *Buddleias* and yet the most beautiful. Bloom spikes are bluish-lavender shade, appearing from June to November and often a foot long. A great attraction for butterflies.

Gal. cans, 50c.

CASSIA artemesoides. Grows to about 8 feet. Silvery, gray-green foliage with sweet-scented flowers in the spring. Drought resistant.

CASSIA tomentosa. Upright shrub growing 5 to 6 feet in a season, requiring heavy cut back after the blooming season. Brilliant yellow flowers in clusters from January to June. Can be trained as a tree.

Gal. cans, 75c.

CALLISTEMON rigidus (robusta) (Bottle Brush). Slow growth to 12 feet. Stiff, rigid appearance, foliage dark olive green. Stamens of flowers are wine-red and appear around twigs for 2 to 3 inches, resembling brush for cleaning bottles. Summer blooming and quite drought resistant.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus. Not as stiff, more drooping and graceful, varying more in size and color of flowers.

Gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

CAMELLIA japonica. Slow growing when young, eventually 6 to 10 feet. Beautiful wax-like flowers, blooming in winter. Pink, white and red varieties with some variegated. Stands frost and is shade loving. 12-in. pots, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

CARPENTERIA californica. One of the best native evergreen flowering shrubs growing to approximately 8 feet. Has glossy green narrow foliage and clusters of fragrant white flowers in the summer. Prefers a sunny location for best growth. 2 to 3 ft., 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

CHOISYA ternata (Mexican Orange). Bushy growing 5 to 6 feet within 3 or 4 years. Bright shiny green leaves and clusters of very sweet-scented white flowers. Blooms February to June. 1 to 1½ ft., balled, \$1.00.

CHORIZEMA ilicifolia. Low growing and sprawling habit. Slender stems with prickly, holly-like leaves. Covered February to May with very dainty flowers of orange color shading to a salmon petal. A beautiful shrub. Quite drought resistant, subject to heavy frost. 1 to 1½ ft., gal. cans, 50c to 75c.

CISTUS maculatus (Rock Rose). Spreading growth to 4 feet high and 5 to 6 feet wide. Flowers like Cherokee rose but a little smaller, white with dark red spots in lower part of each petal. A spring and summer bloomer. Hardy and blends well in any landscape. Several varieties. 1½ to 2 ft., gal. cans, 75c.

CORNUS floridus (Flowering Dogwood). Large, upright shrub, creamy flowers in profusion and beautiful foliage. Gal. cans, 75c.

CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince). Free blooming, low bushy shrub. Flowers rose-red, appearing continuously 3 to 4 months before foliage begins. Very beautiful and attractive. Gal. cans, 40c to 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

DEUTZIA crenata. Free blooming shrub to 8 feet. White flowers in clusters borne heavily in May. Hardy. Gal. cans, 50c.

Flowering Shrubs are permanent and colorful



AMYGDALUS, Dwarf Flowering Almond. There are few plants that produce the abundance of bloom that this one does. Its erect branches are so covered with double white flowers that it is difficult to see the twigs. The flowers appear before the leaves in the spring and heavy cutting for sprays encourages the growth of flowering wood for the next year. Here is a vigorous grower and a producer of large flower sprays.



SPIREA vanhouttei. One of the most beautiful of the spiraeas, developing to quite a large sized shrub. Early in the Spring its gracefully drooping branches are literally covered with clusters of white flowers. The plant is hardy in all respects and requires plenty of sunshine for best results. A fine all purpose shrub.

DIOSMA alba (Breath of Heaven). Dwarf, dense compact shrub attaining 3 feet. Light green, heather-like foliage delicately scented. Dainty white flowers in profusion give plant appearance of being sprinkled with snowy white specks. Susceptible to heavy frost. Gal. cans, 50c.

ERICA. Heather

A group of very beautiful evergreen shrubs with needle-like foliage, dainty cup or tube-shaped flowers varying in color through the lavender shades to reddish pink. They lend a striking appearance in group planting or single specimens and cut sprays make effective decoration of good keeping quality.

ERICA melanthera. Grows 6 to 7 feet. Probably most common but very beautiful and desirable because of its winter blooms. Delicate foliage. Flowers pinkish-lavender with black eye, in masses from November to March. Excellent for Christmas decoration. Hardy in all respects.

ERICA mediterranea. One of the largest and easiest to grow, 6 to 7 feet. Very dark green, thick and bushy. Dark lavender flowers in March and June. Drought resistant.

Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

ESCALLONIA montevidensis. Moderate growing shrub, eventually 10 feet. Thick glossy foliage. White flowers similar to lilacs borne in flat clusters. Very hardy.

ESCALLONIA rosea. Good plant for fast growth up to 15 feet. Foliage coarse unless cut back frequently. Flowers tinged with pink. Best in mass planting.

ESCALLONIA rubra. Compact dense growth, 4 to 6 feet. Shining dark green foliage and light red flowers borne in clusters.

5-gal. cans, \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., balled, \$1.50.

FABIANA imbricata. Tall, rapid growing shrub, 10 to 12 feet. Foliage and bloom somewhat resemble Heather. White blossoms in abundance during May and June. Frost and drought resistant. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

GARDENIA floridus (Cape Jasmine). Small, bushy shrub, 2 to 4 feet. Bright green shiny foliage. Double, waxy white blossoms deliciously fragrant. Slow grower, should not be watered in cold weather. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

GENISTA. Broom

An unusually hardy group of plants. Their deep yellow pea-shaped blossoms borne in profusion make a very desirable contrast to the rest of the landscape.

GENISTA fragrans (Sweet Broom). Most beautiful of all. Large spreading shrub to 6 feet. Small leaves, graceful branches completely covered with yellow blossoms in spring and summer. Makes beautiful cut sprays for house decoration.

GENISTA juncea (Spanish Broom). Tall growing, 10 to 15 feet. Very common. Round dark green stems and very fine leaves. Large yellow flowers blooming profusely for several months during summer. Very hardy.

Gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

GREVILLEA thelemanniana. Oval shaped shrub growing 6 to 8 feet. Fine cut light green leaves and dense reddish-pink flower tufts, blooming constantly if not too cold. Stands heat and drought; injured by heavy frost, but recovers quickly. Gal. cans, 75c.

HIBISCUS sinensis (Chinese). Tropical exotic shrub growing 6 to 10 feet. A very showy summer bloomer. Large flowers of brilliant colors. Several showy summer bloomer. Large flowers of brilliant colors. Several colors: single scarlet, peach-blow, double red and single yellow. Subject to frost.. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Bushy shade loving shrub growing to 8 feet. Large leaves and immense flower heads of white, pink and blue. Blue is secured by addition of oxide of iron to soil (Iron rust). Furnish beautiful bouquets. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 2 ft., balled, \$1.50; 3 ft., balled, \$2.00.

HYPERICUM moserianum (Gold Flower). Low spreading shrub of drooping habit growing 2 to 3 feet. Foliage blue-green; golden-yellow flowers in April to June about the size of a dollar borne in profusion. Hardy, good in cool locations. Gal. cans, 75c.

KERRIA japonica (Japanese Rose). Erect shrub; 5 to 7 feet. Blackberry-like foliage and long slender branches. Small, bright yellow flowers like chrysanthemums blooming almost all summer. Gal. cans, 75c.

LANTANA. Sun-loving shrubs 1 to 5 feet, blooming almost constantly. Flower heads composed of tiny tubular florets of bright colors. We also carry dwarf and trailing types. Drought resistant. 2-in. pots, 15c; gal. cans, 30c to 50c.

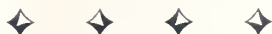
LEONOTUS leonorus (Lion's Tail). Fast grower; 6 to 8 feet. Erect, hairy branches; velvety, tassel-like, orange colored flowers circle the stem at each joint. Summer blooming. Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). Large, graceful, spreading shrub; 12 to 15 feet. Grayish-green foliage. Profusion of small white flowers in April and May. Fast grower and hardy. Gal. cans, 40c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50; balled, \$2.00.

(Flowering Shrubs continued on Page No. 21)

BERRIED SHRUBS

One can usually find many decorative uses for the branches of the berry producing shrubs. In the yard their clusters of bright red berries are always attractive. Cutting the berry laden branches acts as a pruning for these shrubs and encourages additional berry producing wood. Many of these colorful shrubs produce a bright note of color when other shrubs are out of bloom.



BERBERIS darwinii (Barberry). Slow growing, dwarf shrub, 2 to 4 feet. Foliage, rich glossy green taking on red shades in winter. Rich yellow flowers in spring, followed by purple berries. Very hardy.

BERBERIS wilsonae (Holly Barberry). Quite like darwinii but larger and harder. Leaves are large, dark green and holly-like. Semi-deciduous.

2 to 2½ ft., balled, \$1.50.

COTONEASTER

A fine group of hardy fast growing shrubs producing attractive orange to red berries in fall and winter. Very effective in mass planting and for Christmas decoration.

COTONEASTER acuminata. Evergreen growing to 5 ft.; pinkish-white flowers followed by red berries. Erect grower.

COTONEASTER franchetti. More spreading than any of the larger types and very graceful. Five to six feet. Dark green leaves with bronzy silver reverse. Large bright red berries.

COTONEASTER frigida. Tallest of all cotoneasters. Scarlet berries in clusters.

COTONEASTER harroviana. Bright red berries on graceful drooping stems. Preferred to the *C. pannosa* by many. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 (heavy).

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Low growing and sprawling. In cold localities this variety is almost deciduous. Leaves are small, turning to bright shades of red before falling. Berries are rather scarce, but of brilliant scarlet color. In spring plant is covered with pretty small white flowers.

COTONEASTER microphylla. Dwarf dense growth, seldom more than 2½ feet. Dark shining green leaves and bright red berries.

COTONEASTER pannosa. More common than any other variety. Fast, open growing, graceful drooping branches, 6 to 9 feet. Leaves gray-green, light red berries borne in clusters at leaf joints the entire length of one-year old stem. Should be thinned out each season because of its rapid growth. Gal. cans, 40c to 80c; balled, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

EUGENIA hookeri. Rapid open growing tree shrub, 15 feet. Branches inclined to droop. Leaves reddish green, larger and more pointed than "myrtifolia." Bears purple berries hanging on the plant like cherries. Trim to thicken foliage.

EUGENIA myrtifolia. The best tall grower for trimmed specimen or hedge. Very fast growing. Bright green foliage tipped with coppery-pink. Red berries. Damaged by frost, but recovers quickly.

Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

ILEX aquifolium (Holly). Slow, compact grower, thorny, glossy dark green leaves. Does not produce many berries in hot locations. Should be planted in partial shade in south and interior California. Balled, \$2.50.

MAHONIA aquifolia (Oregon Grape). Low, spreading shrub, 3 to 5 feet. Holly-like foliage; yellow racemes March to May, followed by purple grape-like berry. Does well in sheltered locations. Gal. cans, 50c to 80c; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

NANDINA domestica (Sacred Bamboo). A leafy upright shrub; 5 to 7 feet. Dwarf bamboo appearance, but bushier. Foliage light green, tipped with bronze in summer and deep coppery colored in winter; scarlet colored berries follow flowers in summer. Very hardy. Gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.75 to \$2.50; balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia (California Holly or Christmas Berry). A native shrub growing 10 to 12 feet, bushy, spreading habit; bright green serrated leaves and beautiful clusters of bright red berries at Christmas; entirely hardy. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

PYRACANTHA angustifolia. Tall growing open grower; 8 to 10 feet. Large bright yellow berries in winter months.

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. More spreading, strong grower to 8 feet. Abundance of orange colored berries from October or November through greater part of winter. Hardy.

PYRACANTHA yunnanensis. Sprawling habit of growth to 8 feet. Fine for banks and low planting. Masses of crimson berries fall and winter. Hardy.

Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata (Japonica). Dense, compact shrub, growing to about 5 feet. Upright branches, glossy dark green leathery leaves. White flowers in the summer followed by blue grape-like berries. Very hardy. Gal. cans, 50c.



COTONEASTER horizontalis; a native of China, low growing and spreading it is effective for rockeries, and dwarf plantings. Its stiff branches and parallel twigs covered with red berries forms a pleasing combination with other plants. During the cold weather the small round leaves take on a bright red color, about the same shade as the berries.



PHOTINIA arbutifolia; a native of California and Mexico. Commonly called Toyon or Christmas Berry. Its bright red berries are borne profusely in large clusters and are very valuable for decorative material during Christmas season. They are colorful and extremely hardy, thriving almost any place in California.



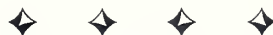
NANDINA domestica; also known as Sacred Bamboo. The leaves take on bright red hues during the winter months and the older plants bear extremely bright vermillion berries in clusters. Likes a well drained soil and is excellent around pools.



EUONYMUS japonica aurcovariiegatus. Goldspot or variegated Euonymus. This is one of the most colorful of this family, leaves are a golden yellow, edged with dark green, a striking plant whether a trimmed specimen or as hedges. Is a strong vigorous grower and very hardy.

FOLIAGE SHRUBS

Shrubs in this classification usually have inconspicuous flowers but in some cases the foliage takes on very bright colors during cold weather, adding much to an otherwise drab landscape. These plants are generally used for foliage effects as permanent backgrounds and foundation plantings for the home.



ASPIDISTRA lurida. An excellent house plant thriving in shade. Leaves 8 to 18 inches long, 3 to 5 inches wide, borne on smooth slender stems springing from underground stems like bamboo. Gal. cans, 75c.

AUCUBA japonica. Foliage plant doing best in constant shade. Leaves very large and tropical in appearance. Slow grower and excellent house plant. Several forms. 2 to 2½ ft., tubs, \$2.50; Golden 50c higher.

BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Grows rapidly to 8 feet. A hardy spreading variety, the branches becoming loose, open and very prickly. Leaves are irregular, turning reddish during winter, sometimes entirely deciduous during cold weather. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c.

BUXUS japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Grows 2 to 4 feet. Low, dense, compact shrub ideal for hedges and trimmed specimens. Leaves small and a dark glossy green.

BUXUS sempervirens. Grows much slower than Japanese Boxwood and is best of all for trimmed specimens and hedges you wish to keep small.

BUXUS suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). The dwarf form growing to 2 feet, foliage deep green and dense.
Gal. cans, 50c; balled, trimmed, \$1.00 to \$6.00; flats, 100 plants, \$4.00.

CEANOTHUS (California Wild Lilac). A group of various types of native shrubs. Blooming period is rather short. Excellent for landscape planting. Like all natives, it is very drought resistant and hardy in all respects. Most common varieties are *Ceanothus arboreus* and *glorie de versailles*. Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

COPROSMA baueri (Wax Plant). Very glossy bright green foliage shrub of reclining habit but when supported, grows to 6 to 8 feet. Used for foliage plant. Recovers quickly after frost. Likes sun and should be well watered in hot locations. Gal. cans, 50c; 2½-gal. cans, 75c; balled, 2 ft., \$1.25.

EUONYMUS

An excellent group of plants for hedges and single plants widely different habits of growth. Bushy, compact, with thick leathery leaves variegated differently with silver, white and golden colors. Not subject to frost and very hardy in every respect.

EUONYMUS japonicus viridivariegatus (Duc D'Anjou). Evergreen approximately 5 feet; best as a spreading shrub; rapid grower; leaves have yellow and green centers with dark green edges.

EUONYMUS japonicus—President Gauthier. Evergreen approximately 5 feet; foliage has green and white variegation; pink edges.

EUONYMUS pulchellus (Dwarf Euonymus). Dwarf. Small, dark rich green leaves, erect and compact branches. Fine for small hedge in shady location. Resembles dwarf boxwood.
Gal. cans, 30c to 75c; balled, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

LIGUSTRUM. Evergreen Privets

Because of the many varieties in this group of shrubs, there is a type adapted for almost any purpose, but their most common use is for hedges as they may be trimmed to any desired size. All are quite hardy and have white flower spikes like the lilac.

LIGUSTRUM ciliatum. Smaller than most, 3 to 4 feet. Finest foliage and largest flower spike of dark green all winter and not touched by frost.

LIGUSTRUM nepalense (Nepal Privet). Often called English Privet. Dense, compact growth to 8 feet. Dark green leaves 3 inches long, and graceful drooping branches. Blossoms May and June. Semi-deciduous.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium (California Privet). Fast growing hedge plant; 3 to 7 feet. Hardy. Priced, bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$9.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium aurea (Golden Privet). Same type as "nepalense," but has golden leaves, adding note of color to planting of hedge. Retains foliage better in winter. Gal. cans, 40c to 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00; flats, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

(Foliage Shrubs continued on Page 22)



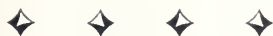
QUERCUS agrifolia (California Live Oak). Native, large spreading tree; 50 feet. Holly-like foliage. A wonderful tree, long-lived, and should be planted more as it makes very rapid growth in well drained soil and under cultivated conditions. As a shade tree it is hard to beat.

Shade and Flowering Trees



FLOWERING TREES

The seasonal blooming of flowering trees furnishes a pleasing note of color to the garden landscape. Some attain the proportions of quite large shade trees and are very desirable as street parkway trees, others such as flowering quince, cherry, and peach, make highly colorful backgrounds for the garden vista. If you have never given the flowering trees much thought, let us tell you more about them.



ACACIA baileyana. Rapid grower, 30 ft., silvery green fern-like foliage. Flowers of lemon-yellow, make a gorgeous display of color in February and March and are beautiful for house decoration.

ACACIA cultriformis. Dwarf, 7 to 8 ft. in 5 years, gray-green, triangular shaped leaves, bright yellow flowers May to June.

ACACIA dealbata (Silver Wattle). Large, spreading, 60 feet. Fern-like leaves with golden yellow flowers February to March. Larger and longer lived than the Baileyana.

ACACIA floribunda (Everblooming Acacia). Fast grower, 20 ft. Forms dense round head, willowy leaves, flowers of soft creamy balls in clusters, blooming almost constantly.

ACACIA melanoxylon (Black Acacia). Tall compact grower to 60 feet. Flowers inconspicuous, dark cream, March and April. Very hardy and quite common as street tree.

ACACIA verticillata (Needle Acacia). Bushy, spreading 12 ft. Needle-like leaves, golden yellow flowers in April. Makes excellent hedge or in mass planting.
Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

ARALIA papyrifera (Rice Paper Plant). Erect, tree-like. Grows rapidly, 12 feet. Immense woolly leaves of tropical appearance. Creamy white cluster of flowers 2 to 3 ft. in diameter. Gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

CATALPA speciosa. A large fast grower to 50 feet. Heart-shaped leaves provide excellent shade with fragrant white flowers in May and June. 5 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

GREVILLEA robusta (Silk Oak). Grows rapidly to 50 to 60 ft. Leaves finely cut like fern, orange colored blossoms line the branches in June. Require pruning to control shape. Drought resistant. Gal. cans, 85c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

JACARANDA mimosaeifolia (Fern Tree, often called Blue Acacia). Upright form, rounded head; 30 to 40 feet. A very beautiful tree with its fern-like light green foliage and mass of light blue flowers in May and June. Should not be planted where temperatures consistently go below 24 degrees. Gal. cans, 75c.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica (Crepe Myrtle). Has bright green leaves and pink petal-like flowers in profusion from June to October. Can be pruned to a large shrub or attractive small tree. 2 ft., balled, \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). A large stately shade tree, slow grower; 50 to 60 feet. Large, glossy, dark green leaves and beautiful white waxy flowers 6 to 9 inches across; very fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Palo Verde). Native to Southwest. Grows rapidly to 20 feet. Smooth, light green bark, many branches with red-like stems bearing many scale-like leaflets. Bright yellow flowers all summer. Very striking and ornamental. Hardy in all respects and should be planted more.
Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

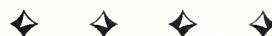
PRUNUS cerasus ilicifolia (California Wild Cherry). A native tree or shrub growing to 15 feet. Bright, glossy green leaves with prickly edges. Hardy and frost proof. Drought resistant and slow growing.

PRUNUS persica (Double Flowering Peach). 15 feet. Literally covered in the spring with a mass of large flowers.

ROBINIA pseudacacia (Black Locust). The fastest growing and best adapted of all locust to California conditions. Grows 35 to 50 feet with spreading habit, blooming an abundance of white flowers in April. 75c to \$2.50.

SHADE TREES

During the warm summer months, nothing is more appreciated than a big spreading shade tree near the house, and if one of the deciduous type is used you may still have the sun during the winter months. Under this classification you will find both the deciduous and evergreen shade trees, each type has its own advantages, some are best near the house, others in the yard or lining the property line, while others are best adapted for street trees. Trees and beauty, color and charm to your property, let us help you make the most suitable selection for your needs.



JACARANDA ovalifolia (Fern Tree, often called Blue Acacia). Grows 30 to 40 feet, producing large rounded head. A very beautiful tree with its fern-like light green foliage and masses of light blue flowers in May and June. Once established it is quite drought resistant.



POPULUS candicans; "Balm of Gilead." The most rapid growing of all the Poplars and probably the longest-lived, developing a good shade tree very quickly. It is next to impossible to give them too much water or sunshine. Their large heart-shaped dense foliage gives it a cool luxuriant appearance.

ACER dasycarpum (saccharinum) (Soft or Silver Maple). A fast growing maple to 25 feet. Little foliage, silvery on reverse side, white bark.

ACER negundo (California Box Elder). (Ash Leaved Tree). Drought resistant, small and compact. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

BETULA alba (White Birch). A spreading tree growing to 49 ft. Triangular foliage, brilliant tints in fall; white bark that requires attention for best results. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

CASUARINA stricta (Beefwood, She-Oak). Fast growing, graceful upright tree to 75 feet. Resembles pine and excellent for narrow parkway and for tall specimens in landscape. Very hardy, resisting heat, cold and drought. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

CAMPHORA officinalis (Camphor Tree). An excellent street tree eventually 40 feet. Dense, compact light green foliage. Hardy and free from pests. Gal. cans, 40c to 80c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

CERATONIA siliqua (Carob or St. John's Bread). A beautiful shade tree for specimen or street planting reaching 40 feet. Very hardy and drought resistant. Glossy evergreen foliage, symmetrical and long-lived. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

EUCALYPTUS ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering). A compact bushy grower to 20 to 25 feet. Great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers of downy bloom makes this the most beautiful of all. Subject to frost when young.

EUCALYPTUS sideroxylon rosea (Red Ironbark). Grows to 150 feet. Masses reddish flowers; likes hot weather, hardy.

EUCALYPTUS viminalis (Manna Gum). Approximately 150 ft.; rapid grower; quite hardy.
Gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

FICUS macrophylla (Large Leaved Rubber). Large spreading tree growing to 90 feet with trunk 3 or 4 feet thick with massive roots 10 inches in diameter leading from base. Large, thick dark green leaves. Drought resistant, but responds rapidly to water. Tender in Central California.
5-gal. cans, \$3.00.

FRAXINUS velutina (Arizona Ash). Possibly the most hardy of all deciduous shade trees. Grows 25 to 30 feet quite rapidly and a good liberal spread. Slight grayish tinge to leaves. Thrives in alkaline soil. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

LAURUS nobilis (Bay Tree). Used as shrub but eventually grows into tree. Slow grower; dark green leaves. Excellent for trimmed specimen. Hardy except in very hot locations. Gal. cans, 75c.

MELIA umbraculifera (Texas Umbrella). Grows rapidly to 30 feet and offers excellent shade with its dense overhead foliage. Naturally resembles an umbrella. 75c to \$4.00.

PRUNUS cerasus integrifolia (Catalina Cherry). Sometimes used as shrub, but attains tree size of 25 feet. Glossy holly-like leaves. Quite rapid grower. Hardy and drought resistant. Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

PRUNUS pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum). Grows to 20 feet; round headed; retains bronzy-purple color throughout summer; fruit bright red and excellent for jelly; has individuality with its purple leaves amongst surrounding green foliage.
Bare root, 75c.

(Shade Trees continued on Page 23)



CUPRESSUS arizonica; Arizona Cypress (left). Its blue-gray foliage and tall columnar growth makes it unique for hedge or specimen planting and its drought resistance makes it valuable for dry locations. Above is an illustration of the pleasing effect obtained for an approach with a combination of conifers.

Conifers



The conifers are cone-bearing evergreens, including both trees and shrubs. There are a great variety of shapes and heights, from the low prostrate shrubs to the tall columnar trees. All are quite hardy and may be used to advantage in nearly any landscape. For rockeries, main approaches, hedging and many other landscape effects a conifer may be selected. Some varieties do better than others in this location so we have selected and listed only those of proven worth.



JUNIPERUS. Junipers

Comprise a group of small trees and shrubs of varying habit from upright to prostrate types. All do well except in very hot desert locations. Beautiful in any landscape.

Upright Type

JUNIPERUS excelsa (Greek Juniper). Compact, conical form; 6 feet. Glauous grayish-green foliage. Slow grower.

JUNIPERUS hibernica (Irish Juniper). Slender, compact, slow grower to 8 feet. Mottled gray-green needles. Fine low columnar form is required in landscape.

JUNIPERUS rigidus (Rigid Juniper). Fast growing, about 8 feet. Loosely branching upright habit, heavy needled; gray-green color. Hardy.

JUNIPERUS virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal tree; 15 to 25 feet. Heavily branched. Deep green; bronzy colored in fall. Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Prostrate Type

JUNIPERUS pfitzeriana (Spreading Juniper). Wide spreading, graceful form, growing 6 to 8 feet, and about the same width. Silvery-green foliage; rapid grower and hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00.

JUNIPERUS procumbens (Trailing Juniper). Prostrate type. Tufted branches, spreading. Gray-green foliage. The best for rockeries, walk entrances or ground cover. Hardy.

JUNIPERUS sabina (Sabin Juniper). Spreading semi-reclining habit, slow growing to 6 to 8 feet, and as wide. Dark green flat foliage.

Gal. cans, 90c; balled, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

THUYA. Arborvitae

Flat leaved evergreens of compact forms, usually of a light green color. These are dwarf conifers and are classed as shrubs. All are very fast growing and hardy.

THUYA occidentalis ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). Globe or oval shape; very hardy. Loose, soft foliage bronzy-green in summer and purplish-brown in winter.

THUYA orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Dwarf Evergreen Arborvitae). Dwarf habit, compact and symmetrical. The branches are flattened, the tips of which retail their golden tint through the year. A most satisfactory dwarf shrub.

THUYA orientalis meldonensis. Approximately 10-15 ft.; dense growing pyramidal shaped and very symmetrical.

Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; balled, \$1.50 to \$4.00.

ABIES concolor (California Silver Fir). You have admired this tree in Yosemite Valley with its silvery bark and needle-like, slender and silvery-grey green leaves. Drought and heat resistant. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00.

ARAUCARIA bidwilli (Monkeypuzzle Tree). Growing to approximately 60 ft., with compact pyramidal head. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

CEDRUS. Cedar

A truly beautiful evergreen well adapted to Pacific Coast. Should be planted alone and in location with sufficient room to fully develop.

CEDRUS atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Dark green, very pleasing shape, fine for lawn specimens growing to 50 feet. Grows slower than the deodara.

CEDRUS deodara (Himalayan Cedar). A very beautiful and stately evergreen of graceful sweeping branches; pyramidal shape. The foliage is silvery blue and is very much desired as a Christmas tree. Quite drought resistant and a fast grower.

Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 ft., \$3.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.50; 8 to 9 ft., \$7.50.

Conifers are the most versatile of all evergreens



SEQUOIA sempervirens (California Redwood). The well-known California redwood. A large and picturesque tree. Fast growing when young, eventually 150 feet.



THUJA occidentalis pyramidalis. A tree-shrub; very satisfactory in group or specimen planting because of their semi-open habit of growth, which prevents the dying out of interior leaves. This plant is naturally pyramidal and requires no training to keep it columnar.

CHAMAECYPARIS. Lawson Cypress

All have flat branches with dense foliage. Most varieties make small trees attaining height slowly. Adapted to any location except hot desert locations.

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress). Tall, pyramidal tree; 30 feet; soft greenish-gray foliage, tips of branches slightly drooping. Moderate growth.

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana alumni (Blue Lawson Cypress). Very compact, columnar shaped; 12 to 15 feet. Soft bluish-green foliage. The most popular.

Sheared Specimens, \$1.50 per ft. ' "

CRYPTOMERIA japonica (Redwood). A group of dense greenish foliage evergreens that take a bronzy shade during winter. They include tall columnar to dwarf types. Sometimes called the Famous Japanese Timber tree. 5-gal. cans, \$1.00 up.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

Group of rapid growing medium sized dense, bushy evergreens. Exceedingly hardy and drought resistant.

CUPRESSUS arizonica (Arizona Cypress). Slender, pyramidal form, attaining 40 feet. Silvery-green foliage. Very hardy. Fine for tall hedge.

CUPRESSUS macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). Fastest growing, eventually 75 feet. Used for shade trees, hedges and wind-breaks. May be planted any place. Entirely hardy. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

CUPRESSUS sempervirens (Italian Cypress). Tall, slender, fast growing; 50 to 60 feet; erect branches, columnar effect. After first year grow dry as possible to avoid spreading. Balled, 8 ft., \$4.00; 10 ft., \$5.00.

Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

PINUS. Pine

This group differs widely in size, habit of growth and color. All are very hardy and many will go from one rainy season to another without water. Some varieties are fast growing. Should be planted more for hillsides and backgrounds.

PINUS canariensis (Canary Island Pine). Upright, slender growth to 80 feet. Extremely large light green needles in tufts, branches ascending. Drought resistant and rapid grower.

PINUS halepensis (Jerusalem Pine). Rapid, bushy, spreading growth to 50 feet. Slender branches with soft-gray needles. Fine for covering hillsides.

PINUS radiata (Monterey Pine). The fastest growing of all, attaining 60 feet. Bright green foliage, bushy while young. A beautiful tree for quick effect.

PINUS mughus. Dwarfed variety, 3 to 6 ft.; spreading. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (Incense Cedar). Tall, compact, conical form; 25 to 50 feet. Very hardy. Should be used more. Gal. cans, 90c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.50; balled, 5-6 ft., \$3.50; 7-8 ft., \$6.00. 8 to 10 ft., \$8.50.

PICEA excelsa (Norway Spruce). Hardy, strong. Branches assume graceful drooping habit. The original Christmas tree of Europe. Dark green foliage. In hot locations plant in partial shade.

PICEA pungens kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Compact; pyramidal head; slow grower. \$3.00 per foot.

PICEA pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Slower grower; low, compact, irregular form; 5 to 6 feet. Stiff, whitish-green foliage. Very hardy.

18 to 24 in., \$3.00 to \$5.00.

SEQUOIA sempervirens (California Redwood). The well-known California redwoods are among the largest and most picturesque trees. Fast growing while young, eventually 150 feet, upright and tapering with drooping branches; attractive in groups or as specimen trees.

SEQUOIA gigantea (California Big Tree). Rather slow growth, makes massive trunk; short gray needles. A hardy tree and very beautiful.

Sempervirens, gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.25 to \$3.00. Gigantea, established specimens, 4 to 6 ft., \$10.00.

TAXUS baccata (English Yew). Bushy tree; trims well for hedge.

TAXUS baccata erecta (Erect Yew).

TAXUS baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). Columnar; compact; trims well.

Prices \$1.00 per foot.



TRAILING LANTANA. Very few vines or trailers equal it for abundance of bloom. It is excellent for covering a wire fence, or for ground cover and will trail down over a wall for six to eight feet. It is practically everblooming and bright lavender flowers are borne in great profusion.

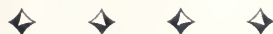
Palms, Bamboos, Grasses, Vines



VINES



There is scarcely a garden but what could not be improved by planting a vine of some sort to cover an unsightly shed, fence or building. Walls, porches, pergolas, trellises and many other places about the yard just await the planting of some vine to give them a touch of color and beauty.



AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Each leaf has five lobes. Fairly fast growing, with leaves turning brilliant reds and yellows in fall. Sheds leaves in winter.

AMPELOPSIS veitchi (Boston Ivy). Very close clinging vine with brilliant coloring in fall. Makes delicate tracery on wall or chimney. Sheds leaves in winter.

Gal. cans, 40c to 50c.

BIGNONIA violacea (Violet Trumpet Vine). Medium fast growing evergreen vine with glossy foliage. Violet or lavender colored bloom. Makes good cover for fence or lattice.

Gal. cans, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA braziliensis. The most commonly planted of all the family. Fast grower when given plenty of moisture. Very showy during summer with brilliant magenta bloom.

BOUGAINVILLEA Crimson Lake. Not so common, but a good vine to use where one wishes to keep color harmony. Flowers brilliant and profuse of a crimson color. Rank growing evergreen.

Gal. cans, \$1.50.

EUONYMUS radicans. Very hardy ground coverer with solid glossy leaves. Practically flowerless. Leaves are small and vine spreads rapidly. Gal. cans, 50c.

FICUS repens (Creeping Rubber). Very close clinging evergreen vine with dark green leaves. Starts slow but grows rapidly when established. Will cling to almost any kind of wall. Gal. Cans, 50c.

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). Very dark green evergreen vine that makes splendid fence or ground cover. Leaves three or five-pointed. Will cling to stone, brick, cement, etc.

HEDERA helix variegata (Variegated English Ivy). Evergreen; clings to anything and may be used as a climber or trailer. Slower grower than plain variety.

Gal. cans, 75c to \$1.00.

LONICERA japonica (Honeysuckle). Very fast growing vine with cream colored flowers in clusters. Very fragrant. Evergreen and hardy in all respects. Gal. cans, 50c.

JASMINUM primulinum (Yellow Trailing Jasmine). Hardy, fast growing vine used best as a bank cover or as a wire fence cover. Profuse blossoms with pale yellow flowers.

Gal. cans, 60c to \$1.00.

LANTANA (Trailing). Very hardy, heavily flowering ground cover. Lavender blossoms in dainty clusters. Makes splendid cover for chicken yard, porch boxes and banks. Gal. cans, 40c to 60c.

PUERARIA hirsuta (Kudzu Vine). Probably the fastest growing vine that we have. Climbs on anything that it can twine on. Gal. cans, 75c.

PASSIFLORA edulis (Passion Vine). Very fast grower, with odd and varicolored leaves. Fruit is large and yellowish-green and edible. Quite hardy. Gal. cans, 75c.

SMILAX asparagoides. Small, dainty pointed leaves exceptionally glossy. Makes very good decoration at Christmas when trained on strings. Roots perennial. 2-in. pots, 15c.

SOLANUM jasminoides (Potato Vine). Wonderful vine to use where quick cover is wanted. Hardy in all respects and free bloomer. Gal. cans, 75c.

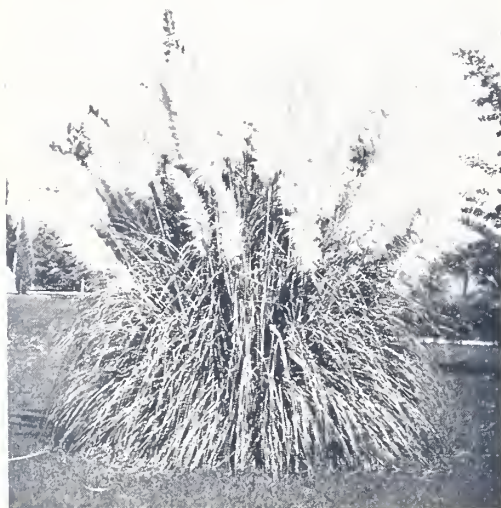
TECOMA capensis (Scarlet Trumpet). Evergreen vine with clusters of dense dark green leaves. Flowers in fall with vermilion tube-like flowers in clusters of six or seven. Hardy and requires training.

Gal. cans, 65c.

Vines and Ferns continued on Page 22)



LONICERA or Honeysuckle is a vine familiar to everyone and always desirable where a fast, dense growth is required. We have several varieties.



CORTADERIA argentea (Pampas Grass). Native of South American plains. Fine tropical effect.



PAPYRUS antiquorum. This is one of the most satisfactory plants to add to the pool or water garden for that tropical touch. It will grow either in shallow water, soggy soil or under slightly moist conditions.

FOR TROPICAL EFFECTS

Palms and their relative plants, the grasses and bamboos, are very satisfactory. They require but little water and care, yet will thrive on plenty of either and no tropical setting would be complete without some of these beautiful varieties. When properly combined with surrounding architecture they lend a distinctive appearance to the landscape.



ARUNDO DONAX variegata (Hedge Bamboo). Leaves variegated. Not a true bamboo, but closely resembles. Very hardy, spreads rapidly. Grows to about 12 to 15 ft. high. Good for quick windbreaks.

ARUNDO GIANT. Quite hardy and a fast grower when moisture is abundant. Canes grow to 50 to 60 feet tall. Excellent background for tropical setting.

5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

BANANA abysinnian (ornamental). Immense leaves 5 to 10 ft. long and 2 ft. wide with red mid-rib growing from single stocky trunk. Grows fast to 15 to 20 ft. Giant spikes of chocolate-red blossoms after several years, then plant dies. Susceptible to frost.

BANANA orinoco (fruiting or edible). Leaves smaller and trunk straighter and smoother than the abysinnian, also much longer lived. New stems come up as suckers constantly increasing size of plant. Fruit often ripens in mild location. Best planted close to house in sheltered sunny location. Recovers quickly after freeze. 5-gal. cans, \$2.50.

CHAMAEROPS excelsa (Japanese Windmill Palm). Tall growing palms with very hairy trunk. Slow grower and very slender stems. Tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

CYPERUS alternifolius (Umbrella Grass). Grows in clumps with upright arching stems with flat leaved tufts at tip. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall. Good plant for pool planting. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c.

DRACAENA indivisa (Dragon Palm). Drooping flat leaves radiating from center stem. Very bushy when young, but attains tall stately proportions. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50; extras, \$3.00 to \$8.00; gal. cans, 50c to 75c.

PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). Hardy palm of very wide spread. Long arching fronds, developing trunk slowly. Will stand dry locations, but also thrives on plenty of water. 5-gal. cans, \$2.50.

PAMPAS GRASS cortaderia. Native of South American plains. Large growing clump with long slender drooping leaves. Blooms once a year in early fall with upright plumes of creamy white and pink. Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

PAPYRUS antiquorum (Paper Plant). Grows 4 to 6 feet in clumps. Upright arching round stems with delicate tufts at tips of fine hair-like leaves. Very good for edge of pools. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax). Green and variegated. Very upright leaves resembling sword blades. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall and exceptionally drought resistant, or will stand excessive moisture. Excellent where foliage contrast is desired. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

WASHINGTONIA robusta (gracilis) (Washington Tree Palm). Very hardy, upright growing palm, attaining great height. Stiff, glossy green fan leaves on flat wide horny stems. Very hardy and one of the best for street tree use. Tubs, \$3.00.

YUCCA pendula glauca (Spanish Bayonet). Low growing hardy plant with wide flat sword-like leaves, which droop and are barbed at tip. Bluish-green color. Blooms after about third year and every year thereafter, with creamy white spikes. Very showy. Balled, 2 ft., \$2.00.



For the Rose Garden

ROSE CULTURE

PLANTING

During the winter months rose bushes are often purchased bare root, in which case, great care should be taken in planting. Dig a hole about twice as deep and wide as the length of the root stock, then fill in with good loose soil to the desired depth. Next, spread the roots evenly on this soil and fill in with loose soil. The bush should be planted two or three inches deeper than when dug. Leave a good sized basin around the plant and settle the loose soil with water as soon as possible. Do not mix manure in the soil around the roots, as this practice is apt to burn the new tender roots.

Budded roses should be watched carefully and suckers appearing removed by digging down to the root and taking out clean.



DAME EDITH HELEN.

Very double, a large bud and a beautiful deep pink.

LOCATION

As a general rule it is best to plant roses in a sunny location. Heavy shaded locations will generally produce fewer blossoms and many blighted buds. A few climbers may be planted in partial shade with good results. Be sure that the location is one that drains well, as the rose does not do well in soggy soil.

PRUNING

The best time to prune rose bushes is late fall, just before the rainy season. This should not be necessary until the third year, and thereafter every two years. Remove old, heavy stems well down to the base, leaving a stub with two or three buds to develop the new wood. The best roses will be borne on this new growth, so keep this growth coming regularly.

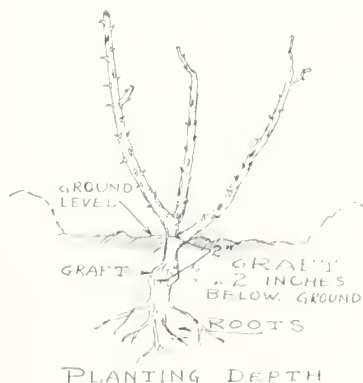
FERTILIZING

Manure, or good commercial fertilizer, should be applied every year. The best time being late fall after pruning. Spread about two feet wide all around the bush and gradually work into the soil. The winter rains will carry this food to the plant's roots as needed.

INSECT CONTROL AND DISEASE

Mildew and aphid or green fly are the most troublesome, and the remedy for this is spraying or dusting.

Blighted buds turning brown and not opening is quite common in a few varieties during the cool weather, especially the red roses. The only real remedy seems to be the change of weather.





KAISERIN A. VICTORIA—Ivory White.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Pure White.

PRICES:
Bare Root

Each	\$.60
Six for	3.00
Twelve for	5.00
Twenty-four for	9.00
Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans (2-year)	\$1.25.

WHITE AND CREAM SHADES

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Hybrid Tea. Very large, pure white rose, absolutely no other coloring. Produces exceptionally large buds on long, stiff stems. Good foliage and a rank grower.

KAISERIN A. VICTORIA. Hybrid Tea. Ivory white flowers of considerable size. Opens to attractive shape, with petals folding back, making them quite pointed. Very prolific bloomer.

MME. JULES BOUCHE. Hybrid Tea. Lasting double full flowers.

YELLOW & ORANGE SHADES

ANGELE PERNET. Hybrid Tea. A new rose of orange background with brownish shading. Buds pointed, yet open, rose quite full. Moderately long, stiff stems and a good free bloomer.

CHEERFUL. Hybrid Tea. Flame-orange; long blooming season.

CONSTANCE. Pernetiana. Large globular flowers, very full, color yellow. The buds are streaked with crimson. Foliage good.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. Hybrid Tea. A fine new Dutch rose that stands at the head of all fine yellows. Great long slender buds of buff yellow, shaded apricot in center; opens to full flower of exquisite form, quite fragrant. We recommend this rose strongly.

GOLDEN EMBLEM. Hybrid Tea. Very prolific blooming rose with lustrous golden petals tinged with crimson at the edges. Blooms throughout the summer. Well-formed buds and full-blown flowers.

GOLDEN SALMON (Goldlachs). Polyantha, Type Orange King. Bud opens well in all weather; flower large, pure orange (does not burn), borne in huge trusses. Foliage mildew proof. Growth vigorous and bushy.

LADY HILLINGDON. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant golden yellow with tints of copper color. One of the most fragrant of all roses. Moderately long slender stems, slightly drooping at the bud.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. Hybrid Tea. Deep sunflower-yellow buds, freely splashed with scarlet, opens to large, shapely, high-centered flowers of cadmium-orange, delightfully fragrant.

MRS. AARON WARD. Hybrid Tea. Rather a pale golden yellow, taking on shades of salmon with warm weather. Petals are quite ruffled on small, perfectly formed flowers. A splendid rose to combine with others.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. Hybrid Tea. A remarkable beautiful rose. Flowers of deep coppery coral, tinted with pink and buff. Double and cup-shaped.

MME. ALBERT BARBIER. Hybrid Pernetiana. Buds flesh shaded salmon; double flowers darkening to apricot.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. .. A blend of pinks and orange-yellows; good color from bud to flower.



ANGELE PERNET. One of the late importations. A rich dark bronzy orange.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS. Hybrid Tea. The long buds are heavily stained copper-red, opening to a gorgeous double rose of golden yellow inner face petals, with reverse a rich salmon. Disease resistant, and free bloomer on long stems.

SHOT SILK. Hybrid Tea. Gold and orange buds opening to semi-double flowers of golden yellow. Petals have a silky sheen. Heavy bright foliage. One of the recent introductions.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Hybrid Tea. An exceptional rose of a very showy appearance. Very brilliant yellow with rare depth. A very large rose borne on stiff upright stems. Good foliage.

SUNBURST. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant golden orange and yellow, with large well-formed buds. Its name typifies its appearance as well as any description. A good free blooming rose.

TALISMAN. Hybrid Tea. Most unusual coloring of gold, apricot, pink and old rose in mingled splashes, streaks and blends, quite fragrant. Because of the popularity of this rose, the demand exceeds the supply, so we suggest you place your order early in the season.

WILHELM KORDES. Pernetiana. Golden yellow, deeper at edges; double; lasting blooms.

PINK AND APRICOT SHADES

BETTY UPRICHARD. Hybrid Tea. Semi-double, salmon-pink with reverse of petal orange.

CHATILLON ROSE. Polyantha. A baby rose of bright pink; semi-double flowers in large clusters.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Hybrid Tea. Considered the most perfect of pink roses. Blooms are large and well formed with high pointed centers and possess a very pleasing fragrance.

ETOILE DE FEU. Hybrid Tea. A low growing bushy plant producing large cupped flowers of flaming orange, quite solid and full.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. Hybrid Tea. Dark shining rose-pink; very double.

ISOBEL. Hybrid Tea. Single flowering, orange-terracotta tipped with rose.

JONKEER J. L. MOCK. Hybrid Tea. Deep pink flowers borne on long stiff stems.

LOS ANGELES. Hybrid Tea. Salmon-pink background with orange tints at base of petals. Good sized blooms that make excellent bud or full-blown flowers. Heavy bloomer and good foliage.

LOUISE C. BRESLAU. A novel and distinctive shade of rose; buds coral-red, opening to cup-shaped flowers of copper-salmon. The bush is compact, low and many branches.

MAUD CUMING. Hybrid Tea. Flower large, double, full and slightly fragrant. Coral-pink, shaded peach and orange. Foliage disease resistant.

MME. BUTTERFLY. Hybrid Tea. Bright pink background color with orange and golden shadings. This is a very strong growing variety and produces a large amount of roses. Stems make a good rose to cut.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Hybrid Tea. Color clear, bright satiny pink; very fragrant; flowers large and showy.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOTT. Hybrid Tea. A very showy rose with a coral-red background, shaded with orange-scarlet and coppedy tints. Graceful buds that make it excellent for the small bouquet.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRIA. R. Bush. Intense vermillion red deeply shaded old gold on reverse.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET. Hybrid Tea. Substantial buds of globular form opening to immense flowers of metallic rose, shading to gold at base of petals. Blooms borne in utmost profusion.

RAPTURE. Hybrid Tea. Flower medium, a deeper pink than Madam Butterfly, borne singly on long stem.

RED SHADES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Hybrid Tea. A bright rose color lined with crimson. A good substantial rose of large size. Does not have a profusion of bloom, but each flower will be perfect on long stiff stems.

CUBA. Hybrid Tea. A large single flowering rose with orange-scarlet buds.



SUNBURST Golden orange to yellow

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Hybrid Tea. Maroon red; full and fragrant.

GENERAL McARTHUR. Hybrid Tea. Bright scarlet, large, full and very free. Has erect branching habit and very perpetual. One of the best known and most fragrant roses grown.

HADLEY. Hybrid Tea. A perfectly formed dark red rose with petals of a velvety texture. Few roses have the depth of coloring of this variety. Excellent buds on long slender stems.



HADLEY.

Dark red, an old standby that is hard to beat.

Climbing and Tree Roses offer many uses

BUSH ROSES

(Continued from Page 15)

HOOSIER BEAUTY. Hybrid Tea. Very brilliant dark scarlet. Fluted petals opening out into most attractive bloom. A remarkable depth of color in each flower and a delicious fragrance which one will always remember.

LAFAYETTE. Polantha. Flower bright cherry crimson, borne in immense clusters (sometimes 40 blooms) on strong stem. Foliage disease resistant. Continuous bloomer.

LORD CHARLEMONT. Hybrid Tea. Long pointed, high centered, dark crimson buds, fully double.

MARGARET McGREDY. Hybrid Tea. Large, double, vermillion blooms darkening with maturity.

PADRE. Hybrid Tea. A semi-double rose of a rich, coppery-scarlet color. Its slender buds or half-blown flowers, together with its attractive foliage, make it very desirable in the garden.

RED RADIANCE. Hybrid Tea. Very large full red rose with a cerise cast. Large luxuriant growth bush with flowers borne on heavy stiff stems. Not a heavy bloomer, but very satisfactory type.

WILLOWMERE. Hybrid Tea. A beautiful large rose of full pink blooms with yellow shading.

CLIMBING ROSES

PRICES:

Bare Root

Each	\$.60
Six for	3.00
Twelve for	5.00
Twenty-four for	9.00

Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.25.

PINK AND APRICOT SHADES

BELLE OF PORTUGAL. Hybrid. Very rapid grower, abundant foliage; large flowers of delicate pink, salmon shade. Heavy bearer January to June.

CLG. MME. GREGOIRE STAECHLIN. Hybrid Tea. Long pointed bud; very large flower, delicate pink, petals curled. Foliage heavy, disease resistant; a vigorous grower (13 to 14 feet in a season).

CLG. CECILE BRUNNER. For description, see bush variety. Rapid grower for fence or pergola cover.

CHAPLIN'S PINK.

CLG. LOS ANGELS. The same as the bush variety as to color and size. Makes a splendid climber and has a long blooming period.

RED SHADES

CLG. BLACK BOY. Velvet-crimson shaded with blackish-maroon; large; double.

CLG. HOOSIER BEAUTY. Same as the bush variety. Its deep velvet red makes this rose valuable for the pergola.

Bare root, 50c

CLG. MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Few climbing roses have the quality of the Herriot. Same color as the bush type.

CLG. PAUL'S SCARLET. A small bright scarlet rose at times forming a veritable pillar of roses. Bloom borne in small clusters with a fine foliage background. Flowers for a long period in the spring.

YELLOW AND ORANGE SHADES

CLG. FORTUNE'S YELLOW.

CLG. GOLDEN EMBLEM. Golden yellow, edges tinged with red.

CLG. LADY HILLINGDON. Similar to bush. Deep copper, long pointed buds.

CLG. MARECHAL NIEL (Nois.). Full yellow rose, tinged with deeper shades at base.

CLG. YELLOW BANKSIA. Another good yellow climber. Flowers are a good shade of bright yellow and the plant bears sufficient bloom to make it a very desirable covering.

WHITE AND CREAM SHADES

KAISERIN A. VICTORIA. Hybrid Tea. Fairly strong climber. White flowers like bush variety.

SILVER MOON. H.W. A very large single rose of silvery-white with the flowers borne in large sprays. Blooms in the spring only and is a very fast grower, will cover a long space of fence in a short space of time.



CLG. BELLE OF PORTUGAL—Delicate pink and a heavy bearer.



Garden Flowers add a wonderful touch of color to the landscape and make remarkable borders for larger foliage plantings.

Garden Flowers

Cheerful and as colorful as the rainbow, and flowers for the house nearly every month of the year are yours if you will plant a few of the Garden Flowers recommended in this department.

Annuals grown from seed, potted or in flats, or perennials and bulbs produce quick effects and embrace hundreds of vivid color combinations. They are always desirable because they may be planted almost every month in the year, producing continuous succession of blooms.

Annuals grow from seed and bloom in the same season; perennials bloom year after year from the same roots, and bulbs are usually planted in the fall and spring so you can readily see that with a little thought in selection you can always have a beautiful flowering garden.

ANNUALS

Asters—White, blue, pink and purple.
Balsam—Pink and white.
Calendula—Orange and yellow.
Centurea (Bachelor Buttons)—Blue.
Cosmos—White, pink and red.
Coxcomb—Brilliant purplish red.
Larkspur—White, pink and blue.
Marygold—Brilliant orange.
Pansy—All colors and combinations.
Painted Daisy—White, shading to yellow.
Snapdragon—White, yellow, red and purple.
Stocks—White, pink and lavender.
Zinnias—All colors of pastel shades.

PERENNIALS

35c to \$1.00 Dozen — Depending on variety.

Anemone japonica—White, pink and red.
Aquilegia (Columbine)—All colors.
Hardy Asters—Blue, lavender, pink and white.
Coreopsis—Yellow.
Chrysanthemums—Shades of white, yellow and red.
Delphinium—Various shades of blue.
Foxglove—White, pink, red.
Gaillardia—Yellow, shaded to red.
Tritoma—Bright red to yellow.
Gazania—Yellow or orange.
Hollyhock—White, pink and red.
Phlox—Scarlet, pink, red and white.
Penstemon—White, pink and red.
Golden Glow—Brilliant orange.
Salvia—Reds, blue, and purples.
Scabiosa—White to purple.
Shasta Daisy—White with yellow centers.
Sweet William—Bright pinks and reds.

BULBS & TUBEROUS PLANTS

35c to \$1.00 Dozen — Depending on variety.

Agapanthus (Blue Nile Lily)—Light blue.
Amaryllis—Pink and scarlet.
Calla—White and yellow.
Canna—Yellow, orange, pink and red.
Dahlias—All colors.
Freesia—White.
Gladioli—All colors.
Iris—All shades, white to purple.
Lilies—Easter, Tiger and Day.
Montbretia—Orange yellow.
Tuberose—White, very fragrant.
Tuberose—Bigonia—Brilliant yellows, reds.
Tulips—All colors.
Anemone—Mixed colors.
Hyacinths—In variety.
Narcissi or Daffodils—In variety.
Ranunculus—Mixed colors.



J. H. HALE. One of the largest peaches grown in California. Commercial variety, equally valuable for home plantings, freestone, highly colored, flesh rich yellow, red near pit. Vigorous bearer. Ripens last of July.



ROYAL. Fruit large, oval, skin brownish yellow; flesh yellow, firm and delicious flavor. Leading commercial and home planting apricot. Early June.

Fruit and Nut Trees

Berry and Garden Plants

All deciduous trees should be planted during January, February and March to insure a satisfactory stand and a good growth.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES

FRUIT TREE PRICES

Unless otherwise stated	
Size 4 to 6 ft.....	\$.55 each
Per 1050 each
Per 10045 each

APPLES

BELLEFLOWER. Large yellow, good cooking apple that bears in late fall and winter.

DELICIOUS. An apple of fine appearance and delicious flavor, red, mingled with yellow. Fruit large, flesh crisp and juicy. November.

RED ASTRACHAN. Fruit large, round, deep crimson in color. Flesh juicy and tender. Rich acid flavor. Leading early apple. July.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN. A yellow winter apple marked with russet. Fine for coast and valley sections. Good cooker.

APRICOT

California has a natural monopoly on this delicious and richly flavored fruit. The trees are of easy culture and should find a place in each family orchard.

BLenheim. A medium sized mid-summer apricot. Deep orange color with yellow flesh. Good for all uses.

ROYAL. Fruit large, oval, skin brownish yellow; flesh yellow, firm and delicious flavor. Leading commercial and home planting apricot. Early June.

CHERRIES

BING. Fruit large, heart-shaped and firm, glossy skin, almost black. Flesh sweet and meaty, deliciously flavored.

ROYAL ANN. Pale yellow and red. Fruit large, firm, juicy and sweet. May.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Ripens early summer. Fruit is large and sweet of purplish black color.

LAMBERT. A large bright red cherry and good bearer that ripens in late summer.



DELICIOUS



BLACK MISSION—A heavy cropper.

FIGS

BLACK MISSION. Fruit large, skin thin but rough, deep violet in color; rich, sweet flavor and brownish red colored flesh.

KADOTA. Medium size, yellowish white skin, white flesh mixed with pink near the center.

TURKEY BROWN. A large heavy brown fig with strawberry red flesh. Bears young and a good shipper.
Price of varieties listed 75c each.

NECTARINES

GOWER. Large red fruit ripening in early summer with white flesh. Does best in dry warm locations.

NEW WHITE. It is a large late summer nectarine with greenish-white flesh of high flavor.

STANWICK. Most extensively planted. Tree heavy producer, vigorous grower, fruit of large size, colored greenish-white, highly colored reddish-purple where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, juicy and tender. July.

VICTORIA.

OLIVES

MISSION. The most popular variety. A reliable bearer of good size. Very drought resistant, but should have water to bear well. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch caliper, \$1.25.

PEACHES

Freestones

ALEXANDER. A standard early semi-cling, white and red cheeked with watery flesh.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A very early peach, mottled red over yellow. Good quality and a regular bearer.

BRIGG'S RED MAY. Large small pit peach that ripens in very early summer. Whitish flesh good for eating.

EARLY CRAWFORD. Very juicy, with yellow flesh, large fruit. Late July.

ELBERTA. This is possibly the best known peach. The fruit is large, delicious flavor, golden yellow flesh streaked with red. Heavy bearer. Valuable commercially and for home plantings. Ripens last of July.

FOSTER. Yellow freestone ripening in June, and does not split pits. Good for drying, canning and shipping.

HALE'S EARLY. An early summer white freestone.

J. H. Hale. One of the largest peaches grown in California. Commercial variety equally valuable for home plantings, freestone, highly colored, flesh rich yellow, red near pit. Vigorous bearer. Ripens last of July.



STANWICK—The nectarine of unexcelled quality.

LATE CRAWFORD. Two or three weeks after Early Crawford, slightly redder and firmer with yellow flesh ripening in mid-summer.

LOVELL. A yellow, firm fine grained excellent canning peach, ripening late summer.

MAYFLOWER. This is one of the earliest peaches and is highly recommended for both home orchards and commercial planting. The fruit is firm, semi-cling, well flavored for an early peach. The flesh is creamy white, fine grained, covered with a beautifully colored red skin. Ripens early. May.

MUIR. Leader among drying peaches commercially, very large freestone, clear yellow flesh. Late July.

Clingstones

HEATH CLING. An early fall, large white cling. Heavy bearer of good quality.

PALORA. Large sized yellow canning peach, ripening in late August.

REDBIRD CLING. Large white cling, ripens early June. High color and fine shipper.

STRAWBERRY CLING (McKevett's). Ripens late summer, large, red cheeked, and white to pit.

TUSCAN CLING. Early summer yellow cling good for canning.

PERSIMMONS

HACHIYA. One of the best varieties. Fruit oblong shape, short point, skin bright orange red, flesh rich and sweet. Classed as the largest and most perfectly developed persimmon on the market. October.

Price, \$1.50.



FRENCH PRUNE

PLUMS AND PRUNES

BEAUTY. Large fruit, well colored with crimson, sprinkled with white dots, amber colored flesh plum. Tree vigorous grower and heavy bearer.

CLIMAX. Very large, heart-shaped plum, dark red in color, highly flavored, rich yellow flesh. Good commercial variety as well as a favorite for home planting. Middle of June.

SANTA ROSA. One of the most attractive plums in California and possibly the best known. Its purplish crimson color attracts the attention of all. It is large and uniform in size. Flesh is yellow veined with red. Ripens early and bears very heavy. Trees make vigorous growth. Valuable for both shipping and home use. Early June.

APEX PLUMCOT. The fruit is a cross between an apricot and plum, carrying characteristics of both, fruit is pink and red, its horey-yellow flesh carries a delicious flavor. Early.

KELSEY. Large heart-shaped plum, greenish-yellow tinted with red. Very firm. Japanese variety. August.

SATSUMA. A preserving, Japanese blood plum of excellent quality for home use. Fruit large, almost round, skin deep dark red color, flesh well flavored, blood red and juicy, tree produces heavy and is vigorous grower. August.

FRENCH IMPROVED. The standard for drying prune. A heavy bearer with large fruit ripening late summer.

SUGAR. Ripens mid-summer, good producer of large fruit. Prune excellent for the family orchard.

IMPERIAL. A late dark blue prune good for drying.

QUINCE

PINEAPPLE. Large golden yellow fruit ripening late summer. Good bearer and excellent shipper. Makes splendid jelly and preserves. Does best in heavy wet soil.

Cheap trees are costly in the long run



PAYNE WALNUT

NUT TREES

PECANS

STUART. Nut large, often from 1½ to 2 inches long and oblong in shape; shell medium thin and of a light brown color; kernel bright colored, full, and of a rich nutty flavor.

HALBERT. The most prolific bearer of all pecans. Nut medium size, shell thin. An early ripener and a very promising western variety.

Price, \$2.50.

WALNUTS

FRANQUETTE. Tree vigorous grower, prolific bearer. Being a French nut it bears very young. Nuts are large, long and smooth. Meat highly flavored, sweet, and shell is well filled.

EUREKA. Large nuts, smooth soft shell. Kernel rich and full.

PAYNE'S SEEDLING. Large pointed nut, vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

CITRUS TREES

Citrus and sub-tropical plants nearly always suggest a commercial purpose only, but don't overlook the many opportunities they offer as ornamentals. Many compare most favorably with the best ornamentals, plus the satisfaction of producing on your own grounds delicious fruits which cannot usually be obtained in the market.

POMELOS. Grapefruit

MARSH SEEDLESS. The favorite variety for commercial planting in California. Tree a strong, vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Fruit medium and practically seedless, quality good. Season, January to July.

LEMONS

EUREKA. The most extensively planted variety in California. A good grower and prolific bearer, blooming and setting fruit every month in the year, nearly thornless. Fruit medium to large, peel smooth and of good texture. Abundant juice and little pulp.

Prices listed below cover all of above citrus.
\$2.50 to \$5.00.

STANDARD KID GLOVE ORANGES

DANCY TANGERINE. A favorite for commercial planting. Tree a strong upright grower and a heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, flattened and very highly colored. Flesh dark orange. Very juicy. Season February to May.

KUMQUATS

KUMQUAT. Dwarf bushy habit, usually attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Very ornamental for yard or tub planting. Retains its golden yellow fruit for months. Fruit about an inch long and egg-shaped. Peel (which is edible) smooth, aromatic and spicy to the taste. The entire fruit can be eaten or preserved in sugar and is quite delicious. \$2.50.

ORANGES

WASHINGTON NAVEL. Tree of moderate growth, nearly thornless and an early and regular bearer. Fruit large, free from rag and seedless. Possesses a flavor peculiarly its own. An excellent shipper. Ripens from December to February.

VALENCIA. Its lateness in ripening and the fact that it will remain on the tree in perfect condition until late fall makes it a most popular variety for commercial planting. The Valencia and Washington Navel are the two varieties most extensively planted in California and make it possible to pick up and ship ripe oranges every day in the year.



The orange tree is a marvelous ornamental which should be planted more extensively in the landscape. There is a lot of satisfaction in picking oranges from your own trees.

SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS

BUDDED LOQUATS

CHAMPAGNE. Vase-like tree that produces large fruit in quite compact clusters. Very adaptable to different growing conditions. Gal. cans, 75c; balled, large, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

GUAVAS

STRAWBERRY GUAVA. Fruit about the size of large strawberries, round and reddish brown. Very desirable as a table fruit or for jams and jellies.

YELLOW STRAWBERRY GUAVA. Fruit larger than the red variety and yellow in color.
Gal. cans, 50c; balled, 2 ft., \$1.50.

FEIJOAS

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA. Grows to a height of about 8 feet. Leaves are a glossy green, silvery white beneath, and if kept pruned makes a very compact shrub. Showy and attractive flower. Fruit of the better varieties is about the size of a large egg, its flavor is somewhat like pineapple. Very hardy. Fruit ripens in the fall.

CHOICEANA. An oblong variety of large size and excellent quality.

Seedlings, 50c; budded, \$1.50.

JUJUBE

JUJUBE (Chinese Date). Upright spreading tree with dark green, glossy foliage; very attractive as an ornamental. Fruit long, pear-shaped of mahogany color, bearing September to October. A hardy tree, heavy bearer; doing well in almost any soil and thriving best in the interior valleys of California and Arizona. Fruit, when processed, has flavor somewhat like a date. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.



STRAWBERRY GUAVA. Makes an attractive ornamental shrub of utility value. Jams and Jellies from the Guava are particularly choice.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

(Continued from Page 4)

NERIUM (Oleander). Bushy shrub or trained as small tree. Very hardy and drought resistant. Does especially well in hot dry locations. Beautiful flowers almost constantly. Several varieties producing different colors. Gal. cans, 60c to 75c; balled, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflora (Mock Orange). (Syringa). Hardy, fast grower, 6 to 12 feet. Covered in April and May with saucer-shaped fragrant white flowers.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Smaller growing than grandiflora, equally as good bloomer. Flowers white and delicately scented.

3 to 4 ft., 50c.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Semi-reclining shrubs; sky-blue flowers blooming almost constantly. Drought resistant, likes sun; frosts but quickly recovers. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c.

PUNICA granatum nana (Dwarf Evergreen Pomegranate). Small shrub; 2 to 4 feet. Glossy, light green foliage and bright scarlet flowers, followed by small glossy red fruit. Fine low hedge or potted plant. 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

SPIREA anthony waterer. A hardy shrub, growing 3 to 4 feet. Dark pink flowers borne in clusters from May to September in abundance, old flowers should be cut to allow growth of new blooms. Foliage very compact.

SPIREA van houttei (Bridal Wreath). A very beautiful and well rounded bush that covers itself with flat, single white blooms in April and May.

SPIREA reevesii. Much the same as Bridal Wreath, but the flowers are double, covering the stem and weighing the branches down. Nothing more showy and wonderful for large cut sprays. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 50c to 60c.

SYRINGA (Lilac). Lilacs do well in almost any climate, but are much slower growers and blossoms are smaller in warm locations. Flowers in large pyramidal clusters. Variety of colors: purples, lavender and white. Prices range from 60c to \$3.00.

TEUCRIUM fruticans. Small dense shrub; 3 feet. Grayish sage-like foliage; purple flowers almost constantly. Gal. cans, 75c.

VIBURNUM opulus sterilus (the Common Snowball). 8 to 10 feet. Hardy shrub bearing an abundance of pure white globular flowers in May and June. Foliage retained in fall. Gal. cans, 75c.

WEIGELIA rosea. Grows 8 to 10 feet, bushy and upright. Masses beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers borne in reds, pinks and white. Very hardy. Several varieties. 50c to \$2.00.

Bloom detail of flower clusters.



PLUMBAGO capensis. A drought resistant nature and profusion of sky-blue flowers blooming almost constantly make it ideal for mass planting.



LAUROCERASUS officinalis. English Laurel. Prized for its dark green foliage. Makes excellent background for bright flowering shrubs.

VINES AND FERNS

(Continued from Page 11)

VINCA major (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle). Good ground cover where plenty of moisture is available. Leaves slightly heart-shaped, with light blue flowers of a square shape. We also have the variegated variety. 2-in. pots, 15c.

WISTARIA. Very large growing vine that sheds its leaves in winter. Flowers in spring before leaves start and bloom spikes are blue, white, pink or lavender, pendulous and cover the vine. Foliage is attractive throughout summer when flowers have gone. Several varieties and colors carried. Gal. cans, 75c to \$1.00; 5-gal. cans, \$2.25 to \$3.00; balled, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

FERNS

ASPARAGUS plumosus (Asparagus Fern). Very delicate foliage, excellent for greening in bouquets. Climbs well on strings. Roots perennial. Tops should be cut back once a year. 50c to \$6.00.

BOSTON FERN *nephrolepis bostoniensis*. Possibly the best for indoor potted use. Should be renovated regularly. Long drooping fronds, very often 4 feet long. 50c to \$3.00.

MAIDENHAIR FERN *adiantum*. A beautiful, dainty foliage, grayish-green with almost black stems. Grows close to ground and requires very particular placing and almost straight leaf mold. 50c to \$3.00.

SWORD FERN *nephrolepis exaltata*. Very hardy outdoor fern. Grows in almost any location. Stiff, upright fronds of glossy green. Spreads rapidly. 50c to \$3.00.

FOLIAGE SHRUBS

(Continued from Page 6)

LAURUS lusitanica (Portugal-laurel). Evergreen; approximately 8 feet; white flowers; fragrant at night.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana (Carolina Cherry). Evergreen; 25 feet; bushy; tree or shrub. 8 to 10 ft., boxed, \$7.50 to \$10.00.

LAUROCERASUS officinalis (English Laurel). Dense shrub, 6 to 8 feet large; smooth, dark green leaves. Good for hedges and trims well. Hardy, but likes moderate moisture. Gal. cans, 75c; balled, 1 ft., \$1.25; balled, 5 ft., \$5.00.

LIPPIA citriodora (Lemon Verbena). Grows to 8 feet in 3 years. Strong lemon fragrance from foliage. Small, inconspicuous flowers. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

MYRTUS communis (Sweet or English Myrtle). One of the best small leaved shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet; may be kept pruned to 3 feet for small hedge. Small, dark green aromatic leaves; small white flower in late spring. Exceedingly hardy.

MYRTUS communis microphylla (Small Leaved or German Myrtle). Makes smaller hedge than communis and is slower grower, otherwise much the same. Gal. cans, 50c; balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$1.50.

PITTOSPORUM eugenoides. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Yellowish-green leaves, glossy and crinkled at edges; used for trimmed specimen, also large hedges. Does best in cool locations.

PITTOSPORUM nigricans (*tenuifolium*). Resembles *eugenoides*, but has smaller leaves and does well in hotter locations; grows to 20 feet. Grayish-green leaves and black stems make striking appearance.

PITTOSPORUM tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). Spreading, dense, round headed shrub growing 5 to 8 feet. Dark green, round leaves and fragrant white flowers. Excellent for mass planting. Extremely hardy, stands frost, heat and drought.

PITTOSPORUM tobira variegatum. Like *tobira* but gray-green foliage distinctively marked with white. Very satisfactory and quite common.

Gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00; balled, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

VERONICA

A group of dwarf shrubs; compact dense growth. Does well in shade and likes sun if not too intense. Very pretty while young and should be cut back and regrown to retain beauty. Excellent for quick effect.

VERONICA buxifolia. Very small, compact, round plant; 12 to 18 inches. Small, glossy, green leaves. Fine for edging.

VERONICA decussata. Bushy, compact grown; 2 to 3 feet. Bears short purplish blue flower spikes near tip of branches. Quite hardy.

VERONICA imperialis. Compact shrub, 2 to 4 feet. Large leaves with red mid-ribs. Large, reddish-purple flower spikes; freest bloomer of all. Very hardy. Gal. cans, 40c

VIBURNUM japonicum. Large, fast growing shrub; 15 to 18 feet. Large leaves; white, fragrant flowers in June. For large mass planting and quick effects.

VIBURNUM tinus (*Laurustinus*). Grows to 10 feet. Winter blooming shrub excellent for hedges or specimen plant. Pinkish-white along coastal region.

VIBURNUM suspensum. Strong, upright growth to 10 feet, large, dark green shiny leaves; flowers white, tinged with pink, very fragrant.

Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.25 to \$2.00.



Plant a group of hardy outdoor Ferns in that heavily shaded spot that defies cultivation.



SHADE TREES

(Continued from Page 8)

PLATANUS orientalis (Sycamore, or European Plane Tree). Resembles a maple. Grows to 80 feet. Bark flakes off. Well suited to any part of California and grows with little water.

PLATANUS racemosa (California Sycamore). 120 feet. A native of California. Seen in canyons. Needs more room than does *orientalis*.

Bare root, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

POPULUS carolinensis (Carolina Poplar). Very popular landscape or street tree, large and fast growing; providing excellent shade.

POPULUS nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Adds a great deal of individuality to the landscape. Columnar shaped, growing to 75 feet.

Bare root, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS agrifolia (California Live Oak). Native, large spreading tree; 50 feet. Holly-like foliage. A wonderful tree, long-lived, and should be planted more as it makes very rapid growth in well-drained soil and under cultivated conditions.

Gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.50.

SALIX (Weeping Willow). A good shade tree growing rapidly 30 to 40 feet; must be planted where roots have access to water or it will be short lived. Prefers heavy black soil. A very graceful tree in any landscape. 75c to \$2.25.

SCHINUS molle (California Pepper Tree). Round-headed tree growing to 50 feet. Graceful drooping branches and clusters of bright red berries. A beautiful tree and admired by all. Very hardy. Gal. cans, 40c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

STERCULIA diversifolia (Bottle Tree). Grows to 25 feet, large trunk tapering to top; foliage deeply lobed and light green. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

TAMARIX articulata (Athal Tree). Upright bushy growing to 40 feet. Graceful drooping branches; gray-green foliage. Extensively planted for windbreaks. Gal. cans, 50c.



PLATANUS orientalis (Sycamore)

GARDEN REQUISITES

GERMAN PEAT\$3.50 per Bale
Fine for reconditioning the soil.

COW OR HORSE MANURE.....\$2.50 per cubic yard

for Beautiful Flowers

Feed them Vigoro. It contains all the elements needed for large, richly colored blooms and dark green, luxuriant foliage. Clean, odorless, easy to use, and inexpensive. Order enough for everything you grow.

VIGORO
Complete plant food



5 lbs.	\$. 60
25 lbs.	2. 00
50 lbs.	3. 75
100 lbs.	6. 00



QUERCUS suber (Cork Oak)



Start an Outdoor Living Room this year ~ ~ ~

The backyard does not have to be an ugly, unsightly spot exposed to public view. You can, with very little expense turn it into a place of beauty, attractiveness and seclusion.

Surrounded by a living wall of trees, covered with a living carpet of green and fringed with many beautiful, deciduous and evergreen flowering shrubs, your backyard will take on a new note of color, attractiveness and interest. Decoration for the outdoor living room may be provided by nature's constant procession of vivid colored blooms furnished by the annuals, perennials and bulbs.

The outdoor living room need not be large or portentous; from the mansion to the smallest home a plan can be devised to fit the purse. With the plant material available at the present moderate prices you can accomplish wonders in the "backyard."

Come in and let us talk it over; we will be glad to assist you in every detail, from planning to planting.